

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1881.

NUMBER 29.

VOLUME 10.

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Naughty but Sweet.

Somebody's lips were close to mine; Thus tempted I couldn't resist. Roguish and rosy, a sweet little mouth Was suddenly, softly kissed.

Somebody's eyes looked up and frowned With such a reproving glance, "If kisses were wicked?" I asked my pet, Then the eyes began to dance.

And, smiling, the little maid answered, As I knelt there at her feet, "They must be a little bit naughty, Or they never would be so sweet."

Marietta Times.

The Migration of the Freedmen.

The colored emigrants from North Carolina who settled in Indiana met in Greencastle on the 10th, and adopted an address setting forth their reasons for removal from their native State, and expressing their satisfaction with the treatment they have received from the people of the State of their adoption.

We think even Senator Voorhees will be able to perceive that the causes of the exodus were sufficient, without attributing them to political plottings. These black men tell us that though nominally free, their condition was one of servitude and gradually growing worse; their wages barely sufficient to supply the coarsest food and the poorest clothing, and their habitations were wretched. When sickness overtook them they "were miserable indeed."

But this might have been endured had not other afflictions been added. The laws were administered so as to discriminate against them, and ostracism was sure to follow any lawyer who ventured to see justice done them. Advantage was taken of their ignorance to cheat them in purchases of real estate, and there was a disposition to hustle them into the penitentiary on small provocation.

The public schools were curtailed in time and the teachers employed were as a rule so ignorant that the schools were valueless. "More and more each year," say these emigrants, "we were deprived of our political rights by fraud, if not by violence," and life itself became unsafe.

The story told by these men is plain, but pathetic. It is not put forward in a time of political excitement. The elections are over, and the time opportune for cool study of the causes of social as well as political phenomena; and the address of these black men deserves to be studied by those who are inquiring for the causes that have set the negroes in motion northward and westward.

It will be noticed in reading the address, that these poor laboring men are not unmindful of the blessings of a social condition that gives them some chance to live and enjoy life. They express themselves satisfied generally with the treatment they have received in Indiana. The law there has given them the same protection it gives the whites. They have not been ostracised on account of color. They have received a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and have been paid in cash, and not in orders on stores, to be discounted at a high per cent.

They profoundly appreciate the free schools of the State and the other blessings of a civilized and free condition, but do not deceive themselves as to their future. They expect to work, and are glad to have found remunerative employment. It is their impression that the farmers of the West could profitably employ considerable numbers of them; and they urge the people of their race in the South to come West, go to the country, not to the cities and seek employment on farms.

The effect of this address, coming from men who have had experience and so pleasantly contrast their present with their former condition, will be seen in a fresh migration from the South. There is but one way to prevent it, and that way is in the hands of the white people of the South. They have only to repeal all laws discriminating against the blacks, and administer others impartially. Pay them fair wages, and in honest money; provide for the educational wants of their children, or help them to do so, and treat them in all respects, where obligations arise, as they would treat white men, and the negroes will remain where they are.

We have insisted from the time of reconstruction that unless the freedmen were allowed the civil and political liberty of citizens, and were treated fairly in their relations to the whites as laborers, they would ultimately leave the South in great numbers. Growing slowly in intelligence, they would naturally seek betterment of condition, and if not to be had in the South they look for it in some other latitude or country. We have not sought to encourage this migration, and do not seek it now, but recognize a law of migration as certain in its operation as any other law of nature or society. It is as certain the negroes will leave the South, unless fairly and considerably treated, as that in medieval times the swarming tribes of the north of Europe, crowding upon each other, sought relief from their condition in the more fertile southern regions.

It is better the freedmen stay where they are, provided a more liberal policy is adopted. Their migration will be necessarily attended with many hardships and privations, and no little sickness and suffering. These are the inevitable incidents of moving large masses of population without abundant means. Nor is it certain that any vast number of them would find ready employment even among the farmers. Machinery has been largely substituted for manual labor, and a farmer now does three or four times the amount of work, aided by machinery, that he used to accomplish when all work was done by hand. It is our impression that only a limited number of freedmen could find ready employment; and a good deal of care would be needed in distributing them. Before any movement is made, therefore—and we hope the necessity of such movement will disappear under a more intelligent policy—there should be careful inquiry and preparation for the new comers.—Cincinnati Commercial.

New Slave System in Georgia.

Some days since the *Inter-Ocean* alluded to the convict system of some of the Southern States and the comparatively easy method by which slavery, in a modified form and in a somewhat restricted sense, was being re-established under the guise of punishment for alleged criminal offense. The letters published in the *Inter-Ocean* from time to time have shown how this business of convict slavery is carried on in Georgia, and the prominence of some of those connected with it. Under the old system there was some motive for treating slaves humanely, for the death of a valuable servant or an able-bodied field-hand was equivalent to a loss of from eight to twelve hundred dollars. Under the new system none of this incentive to fair treatment exists. The contractor pays a stipulated price per head for the labor of convicts. If they die, his liability ceases, and there is nothing, save that sentiment of mercy which is, unfortunately, a scarce commodity among the hired drivers and whippers of the South, to prevent brutality unheard of and cruelty of the most barbarous description.

The *Inter-Ocean* calls the attention of Congress to a significant and what may be regarded as a conclusive fact relative to the abuse of this convict system in Georgia. In commenting on this matter heretofore we have said that there is a peculiar temptation to tyranny and oppression on the part of the people of the South in the treatment of colored convicts. This temptation arises out of the fact that a majority of these convicts were formerly slaves, and were emancipated against the frantic efforts and protests of the whites.—The white people of the South characterize this as a great wrong, and urge that the proper condition of the negro is that of servitude. His attempt to exercise the rights of a freeman provokes them, and his assumption of independence maddens them. They are, therefore, eager for any scheme which, while adding to their pecuniary profits, will also punish and humiliate those who have assumed the prerogatives of freemen against their wishes. The condition of things is, therefore, ripe for the action of the present convict law. A colored man grows independent; he makes money a little faster than some of his white neighbors; he dares to have opinions of his own; he ventures to insist upon being paid for his labor; he is charged with theft. The judge before whom he is tried thinks the proper place for him is in bondage; the jury are of the same opinion; the men who openly declare that they do not think it wrong to make a false affidavit to election returns in order to save themselves from negro enfranchisement cannot be very conscientious when they become witnesses in a case against a colored man. He is convicted, sentenced, and sold to work out the fine which such a court and such a jury inflict. The facts presented below show beyond a reasonable doubt that prisoners are falsely accused, wrongly tried and unjustly convicted in Georgia.

In 1869 there were only 350 convicts in the whole State. In 1872 the number had increased to 475, and Governor Smith, in his message to the Legislature, spoke of this as not due to the increase of crime but to a "more rigid enforcement of the law." In 1875 the law must have been still more "rigidly" enforced, for the number of convicts had increased to 723; in 1876 the number mounted to 923, in 1877 to 1,441, and in 1878 to 1,500.—What the number is now we have not the means of knowing; there seems to be a sudden reticence in the matter of figures; but we venture to say that it is over 2,000.—The chief keeper of these convicts recently explained how admirably the law worked. He said: "An able-bodied convict is worth \$70 a year to the lessee. Twelve hundred convicts are worth \$84,000 a year. Deducting the \$25,000 due the State under the contract, would leave nearly \$60,000 a year profit to the lessee. Further, Captain Nelms is represented as saying that if he had fifty convicts on a farm under his lease for 20 years he would be rich. He also tells that a Mr. Lockett, the lessee of one convict camp, last season made 1,200 bales of cotton with 100 hands, besides corn, potatoes, and peas sufficient to feed them."

No one can claim with reason that, with a constantly growing certainty of punishment for crime, offenses against the statute have increased in the above proportion, or that the law which rigidly enforced, in 1872 gave but 475 criminals, revealed twice that number in 1878, or three times the number in 1880.

It is morally certain that hundreds of innocent men are dragging out lives worse than that of slavery in the Georgia prisons and on convict farms, and that this system of reviving African servitude is growing extremely popular in the South.

No such evasions of the terms and provisions of the Constitution ought to be permitted by the National Government. For the honor and good name of the country men of all parties should unite to put down such iniquity. The matter is worthy the attention of Congress, and an investigation of the facts should be made at the earliest practicable moment.—Inter-Ocean.

The Inauguration Ball.

The inauguration ball committee have decided against furnishing a supper at the ball, giving as a reason the great expense and the difficulty about feeding so many when the city will be so overcrowded that the food supply of this locality will be heavily taxed for regular meals, and there will be no probability of obtaining in Washington at that time either good cooks or waiters to insure success for a supper at the ball, as all trained servants will be busy at the places where they are regularly engaged.

It is the purpose of the committee on the inauguration ceremonies to invite each State to be represented in the procession, to make it a national jubilee and absolutely nonpartisan. The idea is to emphasize the fact that the people of this country recognize the supremacy of the ballot as the arbiter of the destiny of the United States so far as an election by the people can control it, and that when its decision is received all parties unite in ratifying it. General Grant and General Hancock are to be specially invited to be present at the ball, and receive with the incoming and outgoing Presidents. Pennsylvania avenue is to be magnificently decorated, and so also will be the ball-room, and the best music to be procured will play at the ball-room. The intention is to have a grand reception the first part of the evening, giving every one an opportunity to speak to the receiving party, which will, of course, include the wives of the gentlemen who take part. It is hoped this party will consist of the ex-President and Mrs. Grant, ex-President and Mrs. Hayes, President and Mrs. Garfield, and General and Mrs. Hancock. After sufficient time has been allowed for the reception, the dancing programme will begin and be continued all night if the dancers feel disposed.—Miss Grundy.

Lorillard's latest importation for his stables is the famous horse Mortimer, well known throughout England and France as a racer and sire of racers. He was landed yesterday from the steamship Italy.

If the Wisconsin newspapers can elect a senator the Hon. E. W. Keyes will be the successor of Senator Cameron. Sixty of the leading papers of the State, mostly those published at the county towns, have declared their preference for him, and the *State Journal* has produced several pages of extracts from its weekly and daily contemporaries. If Mr. Keyes is not elected he will at least have the gratification of reading more solid columns of puff than have been written about any other man in his State, and the satisfaction of knowing that his worth is appreciated by those whose business it is to measure public men.—Inter-Ocean.

A SMART GEORGIA FARMER.—Says the Cedar Creek correspondent of the Newnan Herald: "Mr. Joseph Sewell, on fifteen acres of upland that has been in cultivation upwards of fifty years, made eleven bales of cotton averaging over 500 pounds to the bale. Mr. Sewell's manner of preparing his cotton doubtless will be interesting to our farming brethren. He don't break up his land, but makes a hard bed by throwing two furrows together with a turning plow, without laying off rows as many do; just before planting he plows out the middles. When he gets ready to plant he opens the beds with a short scooter plow, puts in about 125 pounds of guano to the acre, putting in his planting seed at the same time; cultivates shallow plows mostly with sweeps. He prepares his corn land on low lands the same way, and after planting makes his corn crop with seven furrows to the row. The old style is usually to put seven furrows first plowing, which would make about 25 to the row in making the crop. Mr. Sewell never fails in making good crops.—Cotton.

A letter from Mentor says that Garfield has ceased to open his newspaper mail and no longer keeps scrap-books of articles about himself. Garfield rides to the post-office, at West Mentor, and often carries his mail back on the pommel of his saddle. He is a fine horseman, though dressed like a farmer, and the neighbors love to look at him galloping past. A woman writing to have her husband made postmaster told Mrs. Garfield that if she would fix it she would give her a switch made of her own hair.

Chester A. Arthur is the seventh Vice-President from the State of New York. His predecessors were Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore and William A. Wheeler. Clinton and Tompkins were each re-elected, and Van Buren passed from the Vice-Presidency into the Presidential office. Burr and Van Buren alone had previously held seats in the Senate over which they were called upon to preside.—Ex.

The truth is Mr. Bayard appears to have got himself in a bad fix. Evidently he made the speech thinking no reporters were present, and when cornered he wriggles and equivocates—if not worse—like the lowest and meanest Democratic shuffler in or out of the public life. They are all the same.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Two men fired simultaneously at each other in a Salt Lake bar-room, and the bullets came into collision.—There could be no doubt of this, for one bullet dropped to the floor midway the antagonists, who were ten feet apart, and the other was turned upward to the ceiling, while both were flattened.

Senator Burdette is one of the great dinner givers of Washington.—He entertains like a prince. He has his camp servants and cook retained since his army days. The butter and vegetables he uses are raised on the Senator's farm in Rhode Island.

The manuscript of President Harrison's inaugural address, delivered March 4, 1841, has just been presented to Col. Fred Morley, of Detroit, by a negro servant in whose possession it has been for nearly forty years.

A Boston artist claims to have painted an orange peel on the sidewalk so naturally that six fat men slipped down on it before the deception was discovered. Boston must be a city of strong imagination as well as "culcha."

Three school teachers have been elected President of the United States—Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, and James A. Garfield.

A letter writer from Mentor says that Garfield has a brown eye. Hancock has a black one.



## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to "THE LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Ellis—opposite Postoffice. Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al. E. J. Hollie—Commercial Alley.

## AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville. George Washington, Assumption. Philip Robinson, Caldwell. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky. S. W. Smith, Richmond. R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss. Henry Grimes, Thibodaux. Wm. Ridgely, Concordia. R. F. Cook, Ouachita. Jerry A. Hall, Natchitoches.

THIS PAPER may be found on the NEW YORK. Newspaper Advertising Office, 10 Broadway, N. Y. where advertising contracts may be made for it.

It is reported that tickets to the inaugural ball will cost \$10.

We wish you a very happy New Year and many returns of the same.

Our country exchanges are urging the payment of the poll tax and it should be paid.

The report is again current that Senator Davis is about to resign—but he sticks all the same.

The population of the United States, according to the census just taken, will be about 50,000,000.

We shall expect soon to hear from the gentlemen whose names appear elsewhere as agents. If we don't they will hear from us.

The Christian Recorder regards the appointment of Gen. Howard to West Point as the most significant act of the Hayes administration.

General T. Morris Chester will please accept thanks for copies of Progress containing his sketch of the life of Ira Aldridge, the great Negro tragedian, who died in Poland in 1867.

President Hayes has ordered a court-martial to convene at West Point Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1881, in the Whittaker case. We shall watch its proceedings with considerable interest.

It is reported that Gen. Grant and Senator Blaine are not on speaking terms. We trust there is no truth in the report as this is pre-eminently the time for Republicans to dwell in peace together.

Cold weather seems to be no respecter of persons. It evidently invaded our premises this week and knocked Messrs. Tucker, Astwood and Saffold clear out of time. For we have not heard a word from the two former and the latter sent us a note not to expect anything from him this week as he was "laid up" with cold.

Massachusetts was the first Northern State to elect a colored man a member of its Legislature. Ohio and Illinois followed suit in 1879, and now Indiana falls in line. Hon. J. S. Hinton, of Indianapolis, one of the level-headed men in the State and among the most popular with all classes and colors was chosen as a Representative from Marion county at the late election. "The colored troops fought nobly" and deserve the high compliment. Let the good work go bravely on. Which State shall we hear from next?

1881.

To-day we are in another New Year. The old year closed upon the country with the great body of the people in a satisfactory condition as could be hoped for, all things considered. That they could and ought to have been better off is not a debatable question. But it is worse than useless to grieve over lost opportunities. The past is behind us and cannot be recalled. Its experience, however, is valuable if we will only profit by it. By its light we ought to be able to avoid the shoals and quicksands which have impeded our progress and be able to make more headway in the year before us.

The future is ours. It is full of possibilities. But it will be like our past, barren of any great results, unless, like other nationalities, we put forth all of our energies, of mind and muscle to utilize them.

From all over the land comes the news of what white people are doing for the betterment of the condition of the colored race. Great journals are pointing out the evils they have to contend with and are calling upon the country to remove them; philanthropists and humanitarians are giving their time and substance to the work of building school houses, furnishing free instruction, opening free reading rooms and libraries; others are braving un congenial climes and suffering ostracism and abuse to engage in the all important work of teaching; and in many other ways the white friends are earnestly and energetically at work for the general advancement of the colored people; but outside of the religious work of the A. M. E. Church we hear of nothing systematic and practicable being done by the race for itself.

In every State in the Union there are scores of colored men with fair education and more than average ability, and hundreds of others with large common sense—which is the very best of sense—who could do much to improve and advance the material interests of the race, but they seem to be deficient in energy and perseverance—if not patriotism—and indisposed to do more than provide for their personal comfort and advancement. Not a thought seems to enter their heads about the welfare of the masses. If opportunities are furnished them to serve their people they only use such opportunities so long as they give promise of personal reward.

These facts suggest the inquiry whether the colored people are a race of men or children? And whether they will ever occupy a better condition in this country than their present deplorable one, if this condition of things is to continue? Powerful in numbers, rich in their labor, they have sufficient intelligence, with the aid of their white friends, to vastly improve their condition.

Will the time never come for the race to make an effort to assist its white friends in the work of its own elevation?

In our humble judgment it will—it has come—it is now—in this New Year of our Lord, 1881.

## The Labor Prospect.

"Better late than never" is an old but true aphorism and we are pleased to observe that of late the Southern Press are awakening to the fact that the labor element in the South is not only unsettled and unreliable but actually decreasing in volume yearly.

Blinded by ignorance, or cowering before a vicious public sentiment that forbade any reference to the fact, Southern journalists ignored it until the evil has grown so great as to threaten very seriously every material interest of this section of the Union.

And now, when it has assumed such an alarming shape as to compel them to notice it and suggest remedies for its correction, it is lamentable to note this same tendency to evade the real issue and the application of the only sure remedy to effect its cure.

It is worse than useless to talk about getting white laborers to

come to Louisiana to engage in agricultural pursuits. The bad reputation it enjoys for lawlessness and consequent insecurity for life and property is quite enough to deter them. But when the dread of its miasmatic climate and frequent visitations of the fearful scourges of cholera and yellow fever are added, it is plain, the idea is preposterous. It will be better to acknowledge the fact at once and set to work to utilize the labor at our command.

As an able city contemporary says: "The relief needed is within our reach." But not, we fear, in the direction it is looking.

The colored people constitute nine-tenths of the great army of laborers now tilling Southern fields, and for years to come their places cannot be supplied, and every sane man in the South knows it. Why, then, waste time and money in needless experiments upon the Chinese and in the vain endeavor to obtain other labor?

In dealing with nearly every question that has presented itself to the South since the war, except those relating to the colored race, the white people have exhibited rare sagacity and statesmanship. On these alone they have displayed a blindness—if not stupidity—without a parallel in the world's history. And herein lies the whole trouble.

Cast the beam out of your eye, white men of the South, and look at the situation as it is. Correct the abuses which have rendered the laboring portion of the colored people of the South uneasy and restive and disposed to seek homes elsewhere. Put a stop to the summary lynching of every negro accused of murdering a white man, whether done in self-defense or not, and let the law take its course with the black criminal the same as with the white; and thus, through the establishment of the supremacy of the law, make the colored man feel that he lives in a civilized community regulated by impartial justice. In contracts, trade, and every material relation of life, deal with the colored man precisely as you would with a white man and almost instantaneously you will perceive a marked change for the better in the character of your colored labor element.

The race is familiar with Southern fields, understands the cultivation of their products, loves the genial climate of this section and can withstand its miasma, and, when forced to leave it, always does so with sorrow and regret. Make it a safe abiding place for them with a fair and equal chance in the battle of life—all things being equal—you who can, and we are willing to stake our life upon it that their labor will be as reliable and trustworthy as any on the face of the earth.

## What They Mean.

On our first page may be found two very important editorials relative to the colored people of the South, which appeared recently in two of the leading and most influential newspapers of the northwest.

These articles indicate plainly that the condition of the race and the obstacles they have to contend with in their unequal struggle for existence in many portions of the South is well understood by, at least, a portion of the Northern people and that no means are to be spared in the effort to secure to these poor people the rights and privileges they are entitled to in their new state of freedom and citizenship.

It is refreshing to read these articles coming as they do after the election. They strengthen our faith in Republican principles and Northern philanthropy and lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the declaration made by the Republican party in the late campaign—to secure to every person in the Republic equality before the law—was no idle boast put forward to hold the colored vote.

The suggestion made by the Cincinnati Commercial to the white people of the South is timely and pertinent and they will do well to act upon it at the earliest practical

moment. Not merely because the party continued in national authority is pledged to the protection of the colored people, but because it is right and the best policy to pursue to advance the material prosperity of the South.

With the bugbear of "negro supremacy" gone, there is no good reason for the white people of the South to hesitate to treat the colored people fairly and aid them in their endeavor to become useful and valuable citizens.

The Baltimore Presbyterian states the case precisely when it says— "The colored men of the Republic, whether wisely or unwisely we will not say, of the requisite age and qualifications, are voters, hold in their hand the same power in the management of this government as is possessed by their white brethren, and possessing this power, it is the duty of every Christian citizen, of every lover of his country to seek to advance them, as well as all classes of voters and dwellers in this land, to a higher plane of intelligent christian manhood."

Education is not afar off, but at our doors, with the same powers, politically, as are possessed by the whites of the land, and, if from no higher motive than political self-preservation, self-advancement, we should seek to help to lift them up out of the depths of ignorance and superstition to the high ground of intellectual freedom and moral growth, to be freedmen worthy of the name.

To this complexion it must come; and that is what the recent Republican victory meant; what these two papers and others of a like character, appearing daily in powerful Northern journals, mean; and Southern leaders are blind indeed if they do not see it.

## Items of Interest.

—The colored farmers of Arkansas are reported to be doing remarkably well.

—The colored people in Kentucky own assessed property amounting to \$3,123,942.

—Ben. Butler's son-in-law, ex-Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, has gone into the electric light business.

—Ex-Senator Dorsey says that the next Senator from New York will be the Hon. Levi P. Morton or the Hon. T. C. Platt.

—John G. Whittier was 73 last Saturday. He bears his age well, converses with his usual grace, and takes great interest in the current topics of the time.

—Give hens constant access to lime in some form. Hens must have the raw material in order to manufacture shells; they cannot make them of nothing.

—Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling will stand forth in history as the two most prominent figures of the present political era.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—In response to a letter concerning the Maine Senatorship, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain has written a reply which indicates that he will not refuse the contest.

—The obelisk over which New York has been so much exercised, has, after a five month's journey, reached Central Park, and is now crawling up a trestle to its permanent home on a rock.

—If Kelly, by hanging his stocking in the chimney corner, could have Tilden dropped in; if Bursum could catch H. L. Morey in his; if Hewitt could find in his that "lost reputation," there would be three happy men.

—A country merchant in North Louisiana wants to know how it is that cotton generally loses about ten pounds in weight from the time it leaves the gin until the planter receives the account of it from the New Orleans factors.

—The enormous sum of \$15,000 is to be expended on decorations in Washington for the inaugural ceremonies. It is said that 100 lanterns of different sizes will be used for the occasion. This reckless extravagance should be stopped.

—A pecan grove should be found on every Southern farm. The tree is worth culture for its timber alone. The nuts are a staple article of commerce, and always find a ready sale. The tree is hardy, beautiful, a rapid grower and has few enemies. Caterpillars, and clubs with a small boy attachment, are the worst.

TERRE BONNE, Dec. 27, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: Sir—I have been informed that you have resumed publication of your most noble and outspoken paper. If such be the case, please don't forget, as I value your paper, that I would be sorry to miss a single copy. Please let me know how my subscription stands.

Very respectfully,

B. H. Lewis.

The above note needs no comment. Mr. Lewis evidently knows how to appreciate a good thing.

His subscription is O. K. Next!

A San Antonio (Tex.) dispatch to the New Orleans Democrat says J. P. Newcomb will be the Republican nominee. He is an able man and, aside from his politics, is very popular.

The same old story. No man has a right to be a Republican in "The South."

The Irish World don't seem to take much stock in President Hayes. Referring to his message it says:

"We won't go into any criticism of this last message of Hayes. It isn't worth while. The best thing about it is that it is the last of his fraudulence. Thank God there are only three months more of Hayesism."

An exchange says: Wade Hampton's address has been changed, from Columbia, S. C., to the United States Senate, where John Sherman will soon meet him.

The Inter-Ocean says: It is a remarkable fact that the men who have been sent to the White House by the Republican party have all been men of the humblest origin, who have become distinguished by their own exertions. The rail-splitter, the tanner, the tailor, the farmer, and the tow-path boy.

Here is a case of excessive punishment in Kentucky. Elijah Carter, a colored man, was tried in the circuit court in Lexington upon a charge of stealing ten pigeons. He was found guilty by the jury, and his punishment fixed at confinement in the penitentiary for life.—Africa-American Presbyterian.

If this paragraph is true it needs more than a passing notice.

In regard to the alleged intention of the President-elect to disregard the wishes of Senator Conkling in the matter of appointments in New York, a Mentor correspondent of the Inter-Ocean says:

Gen. Garfield does not hesitate to express his indignation at the newspaper publications which have represented him as intending to "snub" and otherwise show ingratitude to the eminent services of Senator Conkling. He believes these publications are prompted by those who desire to gain some advantage by inciting a bad feeling between himself and the New York Senator, and they will result, if they have any influence whatever, in making his demonstrations of regard for Conkling more conspicuous than they would otherwise be.

I know that Gen. Garfield does not desire to continue the sentiment of hostility toward the New York Senator that has caused so much bad feeling in the Republican party during the past three years. While he does not propose to be "bossed" by anybody, he does not intend to lose Senator Conkling's friendship and will do all in his power to restore harmony in the party. This is his desire, as expressed to every one with whom he has conversed on this subject.

## DELTA.

Mr. Editor:

The appearance of the LOUISIANIAN in these parts is hailed with much pleasure. It has always been a great favorite with our people who admire its pluck and tenacity. Long may it live in the wish of its many friends in North Louisiana.

We had a happy Christmas in our little town but the times were too hard for old Santa Claus; he merely peeped in upon us and left.

The United States surveyors are making a survey of the river bank in Madison parish. It continues to cave in at this point and will do much damage unless arrested.

The crops are much better than expected, but the farmers cannot gather them on account of wet weather.

Everything quiet in the parish and the people apparently contented.—They never fail to call on Mr. H. M. Floyd, Main street, when they want the cheapest goods.

Yours truly,

Z. F. BLACKMAN.

Dec. 29, 1880. "What course shall the South pursue?" queries a number of Southern newspapers. An exchange says: "Work more, talk less, and obey the constitution and laws of the country."

## EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

## Set the Facts Before the People

For a number of years the LOUISIANIAN offered the use of its columns to the school teachers of the city and State and all friends of education, and made it a specialty to look after the educational interests of the people. Regarding education as the first and greatest need of the masses we propose to renew the offer and to urge the teachers—of this city at least—to take advantage of it and lead us their valuable aid in advancing this important work. In this connection we subjoin the following from the American Journal of Education:

The fact that teaching can be well done by those only who prepare themselves for this work, and that no one will take the pains to do this unless there be a prospect not only for a fair compensation, but for continuous employment, should be carefully impressed upon the public mind.

Advanced ideas upon education should be spread broadcast until every freeman knows the worth and the wealth of work done by our teachers. This is no easy task, and yet it seems to be work which, after securing teachers who are better qualified, is of the first importance.

Among the most powerful of the agencies through which we think this might be accomplished, is the daily and weekly press throughout the country. This is, with great unanimity, already committed to free schools.

But educational interests being largely delegated to teachers and school officers, do not receive that attention their importance demands, unless our teachers take hold and use their local papers.

We furnish material enough in every issue of this journal to keep a couple of columns filled every week. Get up short spicy items and fill in with others, such as you find in our columns, and you will create an abiding interest in your work.

These long evenings should be improved in this direction.

Reading clubs will help also to interest.

Don't delay!

We must educate the masses so that they can take care of themselves, or your property will be taxed to support the paupers and punish the criminals, which come from the ignorant classes. We must meet this question and these people one way or the other.

It is cheaper to educate a man to take care of himself and his family, than to pay taxes to support him, or to guard him as a criminal.

Is it not?

This is why intelligence pays, and why ignorance costs.

Parents who neglect the education of their children, really renounce, for their offspring, all right to the prizes offered by Providence to intelligence, industry and morality, and rivet the chains of dependence about their necks forever. Wealth cannot be produced by ignorance and ineffectiveness; and, without a moderate command of property independence and social consideration cannot be attained.

The success of the school system depends upon the efficiency of the teachers. Teacher's Institutes, Normal schools, Reading Clubs and every other means calculated to improve and strengthen the teachers, and unite the pupils, should be brought into requisition.

Successful business men are in favor of public schools; do nothing, grumblers, office seekers, loafers, idlers and would-be aristocrats only are opposed to the public school system.

Medium sized classes are best. Very small classes lack interest. All desirable results may be secured with classes numbering from ten to forty. The mind of the teachers must needs brood over the mind of each pupil, penetrating its inmost fibres with light and love, inspiring and lifting it up day by day to a higher, purer sphere of comprehension and power.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, by the Day, Week or Month, 1512 L Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. BRYCE, Proprietress. 11-29

## LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

## Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.  
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.  
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duplan, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 992 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

## ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

## SPLendid CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS A.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES  
1 Prize of \$50,000 ..... \$50,000  
1 Prize of 10,000 ..... 10,000  
1 Prize of 5,000 ..... 5,000  
2 Prizes of 2,500 ..... 5,000  
5 Prizes of 1,000 ..... 5,000  
20 Prizes of 500 ..... 10,000  
100 Prizes of 100 ..... 10,000  
200 Prizes of 50 ..... 10,000  
500 Prizes of 20 ..... 10,000  
1000 Prizes of 10 ..... 10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
9 Approximations of \$500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$50,000 prize, are..... \$700  
9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are..... 1,800  
9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to ..... \$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of the Company, Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Jan. 11, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-3-81



## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1881.

Have you paid your poll tax?  
These are melancholy days for Turkey.  
Mardi Gras is just two months from to-day.  
Don't forget that this is the day to "swear off."  
Hon. B. F. Jonas is spending the holidays in this city.  
A Land League was organized in this city last Sunday evening.  
The holiday week was unusually free from accidents to the small boy.  
Fire-crackers and toy-pistols have nearly run their course for this winter.  
For the very latest news go to Stamb, corner Canal and Exchange Alley.  
Miss Mary Harris will receive her friends to-day at 474 Carondelet street.  
Mr. George B. Lound has been appointed deputy collector of customs at Pensacola, Florida.  
The revival at St. James' Church will be continued Monday evening, January 3, 1881.

Canal street has been exceedingly lively for the past week notwithstanding the cold weather.

The Spanish Cock-Pit opened on the 19th December. To-morrow is to be a gala day at the Pit.

There were much more than the usual number of drinks, fights, shootings, cuttings, etc., during the week.

There will be several companies of "militia" from other States in the city to witness Mardi Gras festivities.

Tens of thousands of good resolves will be made to-day; but how many will be kept. "Ah! there's the rub."

The drill and reception of the Constantine Commandery, Wednesday evening, were a social and financial success.

The Supreme Court of the State has decided the fifteen mill tax levied by the late city administration constitutional.

Holland, Commercial Alley, keeps the LOUISIANIAN and all the very latest journals and periodicals of the country for sale.

The jury in the inquest on the killing of the colored man, Robinson, by officer Cooper declared that it was done in self-defense.

Intelligent young men with respectable parents cannot afford to make blackguards of themselves in public. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Judgments were obtained in the United States Circuit Court against the city on last Monday for \$100,480.12. Is there to be no end to this thing?

Every male citizen of the State, 21 years or upwards, is expected to pay a tax of one dollar for educational purposes and they should be made to pay it.

"Now is the winter of our discontent," made so by the unusually severe cold weather that came down upon the city like an avalanche on last Wednesday.

The policeman's revolver was brought into requisition again on Thursday morning. Officer E. Miller shot James McGarraghy who is said to be a desperate character.

The grand jury is having a lively time with Mr. Wintz, President of the City Railroad Company. It has had him fined and sent to jail twice for refusing to answer questions.

The entertainment given by the Young Ladies' Benevolent Association, at the residence of Mrs. Albert Wicker, last Tuesday evening, was a very select and enjoyable affair.

It really attempted to snow on Wednesday and ice made freely in the gutters and pools of water about the city both Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and up to going to press.

We note with pleasure the promotion of Mr. Wm. Wilson as foreman of the examining room, appraiser's department. Collector Badger has done a graceful act to a worthy gentleman.

The entertainment given by the Young Ladies' Benevolent Association, at the residence of Mrs. Albert Wicker, last Tuesday evening, was a very select and enjoyable affair.

The Hebrew school building, on Callicope street, has been purchased at a cost of \$15,000. Four thousand cash, the balance in six annual payments with interest and the Southern University will soon be ready for the reception of students.

The Young Veterans B. M. A. A. of 1862 and 1865 will give a grand fancy dress and masked ball Saturday evening, Jan. 8, 1881, at Turner's Hall, for the benefit of their relief fund. The affair is under the management of Messrs. R. C. Howard, J. J. Mignol, Joseph Clapton and other well known gentlemen, and promises to be very enjoyable. It deserves patronage. Thanks for complimentary

# THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

## COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL CURE

### ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

#### SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

#### AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

## THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

### ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

#### OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

#### POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

#### HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reign; and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

#### AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

#### EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

#### FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifying ourselves with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

#### CLEANLINESS AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the statement of all instances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleaning and disinfection of all privies and water closets.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters in receptacles, boxes, stores, markets, manufactories and stables, in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, the disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, people should seek to avert or prevent the occurrence of diseases, and the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is so small a quantity that it is not sufficient to destroy the germs of disease. It is, therefore, not to be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities at all seasons of the year.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol) or copperas 3 pounds; Chlorine (bleach) 10 lbs; 1 pint water; 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

One gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is detected from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FLOORS, STABLES, COFF-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of each place, a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter-houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D., President Board of Health.

#### ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of colored youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities, or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$25, \$1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the Rev. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.

Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.

Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.

Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.

A. T. August, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Whitfield Winney, M. D., Baltimore.

Mr. James O. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.

Mr. W. H. Bishop, ex-Baltimore.

Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.

Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore.

#### MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

P. A. A. Y. M. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown, Grand Master.

H. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, Dept. Gr. Master.

Wm. J. Steptoe, Grand Senior Warden.

R. H. Taylor, Grand Junior Warden.

Wm. Mulford, Grand Treasurer.

H. E. De Fuentes, Grand Secretary.

Worshipful J. L. Collins, Grand Lecturer.

Peter Joseph, Gr. Senior Deacon.

Geo. Turner, Gr. Junior Deacon.

J. A. Williams, Gr. Stewards.

Chas. Becknell, Grand Marshal.

R. B. Bount, Gr. Master of Ceremonies.

Jno. Shields, Gr. Standard Bearer.

Henry Hicks, Gr. Sword Bearer.

Monroe Nelson, Gr. Pursuivant.

A. P. Williams, Gr. Organist.

Jeff Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Wm. H. Green, Chairman.

H. E. De Fuentes, A. P. Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE No. 1.

J. B. Gaudet, M. W. M.

E. J. Holmes, S. W. M.

E. J. Webb, J. W. M.

Wm. Mulford, Treas.

H. McGray, Secy.

Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE No. 2.

A. P. Williams, M. W. M.

Isidro Nieras, S. W. M.

George Turner, J. W. M.

Wm. Johnson, Treas.

Wm. G. Brown, Secy.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE No. 3.

John Shields, M. W. M.

Monroe Nelson, S. W. M.

E. J. Fisher, J. W. M.

James Isabella, Treas.

H. C. Donnelly, Secy.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE No. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall, M. W. M.

A. W. Thompson, S. W. M.

J. R. Collins, J. W. M.

Alex. Johnson, Treas.

Henry Hicks, Secy.

Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE No. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis, M. W. M.

A. R. Bount, S. W. M.

Frank Anderson, J. W. M.

St. P. Casady, Treas.

Frederick Fobb, Secy.

Meets 2nd Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE No. 6.

J. E. Tracclair, M. W. M.

J. A. Williams, S. W. M.

H. B. Bibb, J. W. M.

W. De Lacey, Treas.

A. A. Williams, Secy.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE No. 7.

Louis De Gruy, M. W. M.

J. Labonstrie, S. W. M.

Wm. Vigers, J. W. M.

H. E. De Fuentes, Treas.

T. V. Deslondes, Secy.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE No. 8.

Sterling Berrow, M. W. M.

Henry Connor, S. W. M.

Richard Douse, J. W. M.

W. T. Taylor, Treas.

J. L. Lapierre, Secy.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ALPHA LODGE No. 9.

Richard F. Cook, M. W. M.

Elijah John, S. W. M.

Wm. Hamilton, J. W. M.

S. Bird, Treas.

F. W. Harrington, Secy.

Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE No. 10.

Benito Dominguez, M. W. M.

M. Papillo, S. W. M.

S. Gonzales, J. W. M.

A. Rodriguez, Treas.

B. Bognelle, Secy.

Meets 2nd Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER No. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.

Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.

Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.

V. C. Green, Treasurer.

Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.

Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.

Emeline Webb, Asst. Asst.

Bro. E. J. Webb, Asst. Asst.

Sis. B. J. Williams, Asst. Asst.

H. Robinson, Asst. Asst.

Annie Howard, Asst. Asst.

Jane Steele, Asst. Asst.

Eliza Jamieson, Asst. Asst.

Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D., W. G. P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

#### THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, \$1.15. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.50. DAILY, \$10.00.

NEWS-GETTING.

EDITORIAL ABILITY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

And everything that goes to make

st-Class Newspaper.

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN.

The longest morning paper published in the South.

The Longest DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN.

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.



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Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:  
On the 13th day of November, 1878, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any post-money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 652 and 522 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

The party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS A.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a.m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$30,000.....\$30,000

1 Prize of 10,000.....10,000

1 Prize of 5,000.....5,000

2 Prizes of 2,500.....5,000

5 Prizes of 1,000.....5,000

20 Prizes of 500.....10,000

100 Prizes of 100.....10,000

200 Prizes of 50.....10,000

500 Prizes of 20.....10,000

1000 Prizes of 10.....10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining miles of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are.....\$2,700

9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining miles of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are.....1,800

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining miles of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are.....900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address: M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Jan. 11, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-3-ly

# THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

## COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,  
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

# THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned; and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall unflinchingly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

## CLEANLINESS AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH, INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be present as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the disinfection of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleaning and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters in receptacles, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or receptacles, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deems it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, it is essential that the disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and indifference of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 8 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 1, 1 pint; water, 4 bushels.

Put the sulphate of iron in a barrel of water, and add the carbolic acid, and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or cess-pool to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is derived from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (Plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

For disinfection of privies and slaughter houses, fowl yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH J. CLANCY, M. D., President Board of Health.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards.

For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used.

The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, fowl yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH J. CLANCY, M. D., President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Open Sept. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youth.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of the best Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$2, \$1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or for further particulars, application should be made at once to the

Rev. Geo. E. CRANFORD, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the latest New York. Price of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

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